कि राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा दिल्ली के किसानों को गेहूं के घटिया किस्म के बीजों की पूर्ति की गयी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या हैं और क्या सरकार ने घटिया बीजों की पूर्ति के जिम्मेदार दोषी व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में कृषि व सहकारिता विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्याम लाल यादव) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने दिल्ली में रबी 1987-88 के दौरान 3,011 किसानों को गेहूं के बीज सप्लाई किए। ये बीच अंकुरण, शुद्धता तथा अन्य क्वालिटी घटकों के लिए प्रमाणीकरण एजेंसियों द्वारा विधिवत प्रमाणित किये गये थे। विवरण के समय ये बीज वैधता की अवधि में थे तथा निर्धारित मानदण्डों को पूरा करते थे। तथापि कुछ किसानों से बीजों के अंकुरण कम होने के संबंध में शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी तथा राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा तत्काल इन मामलों की जांच की गई थी। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा जांच करने के बाद करीब 20 मामलों में बीजों को बदला गया था।

Drought relief to Orissa

459. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Phulbani, Kalahandi and Bolangir districts of Orissa are the drought prone districts of the State;

(b) whether some more districts of the State have recently been declared as drought prone; and

(c) if so, the details of the Central assistance given so far to the State during 1987 and the drought relief measures undertaken in that State during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Phulbani, Kalahandi, Bolangir and Sambalpur are the drought prone districts in Orissa.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 59.42 crores has been approved for drought relief in Orissa in the wake of post monsoon drought of 1987. The State Government have taken various relief measures such as execution of employment generation works, augmentation of drinking water supply, supplementary nutrition programme, and a special feeding programme for destitutes, old and infirm.

Supply of drinking water to problem villages

460. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to provide drinking water facilities to all the problem villages;

(b) if so, how many problem villages in the different States have been provided with potable water facilities during 1987-88; and

(c) the target set to provide potable water facilities to the problem villages during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY

OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 1987-88 as per reports received upto January, 1988, 38066 problem villages have been provided with safe drinking water facilities. These include habitations and villages covered partially.

(c) During the year 1988-89 it is envisaged to provide drinking water facilities to 32698 problem villages. In addition, 18,500 partially covered villages are likely to be covered fully.

Rehabilitation of bonded labour

461. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI:
SHRI PRITHIBI MAJHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any official and authentic survey of the bonded labour in the country has been done;

(b) if so, what is the total number of bonded labourers in the country;

(c) what is the number, out of them, of those who have been identified and of those who have been rehabilitated; and

(d) what is the number of cases and the number of individuals connected therewith, which are pending in the Supreme Court and other courts in which voluntary agencies have requested for adequate relief for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers and what is Government's stand in those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c) The estimates of total number of bonded labour in the country vary significantly. As per the survey made by Gandhi Peace Foundation in 1978 the number of bonded labour estimated was 26.17 lakhs whereas as per the estimates of National Sample Survey Organisation during the 32nd round of survey in 1977-78 the number of bonded labourers was 3.45 lakhs. The methodology adopted by Gandhi Peace Foundation was not scientific. The methodology adopted by the National Sample Survey Organisation also had some limitations. Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 the identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labour is the rsponsibility of the concerned State Governments. As per the reports received from the State Governments as on 31st December, 1987, 2,21,606 bonded labourers have been identified out of which 1,94,604 have been rehabilitated.

(d) Identification release and rehabilitation of bonded labour is the responsibility of the State Governments. Therefore, information in this regard is not maintained by the Central Government.

State Governments have been advised that the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour should be integrated with the other anti-poverty programmes to ensure effective rehabilitation of bonded labour.

A new plan scheme for involvement of voluntary agencies in identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour has also been introduced.